

## **TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF OUT-MIGRATION FROM BIHAR**

**Abhay Kumar\***

**Prof. HaseenaHashia\*\***

---

### **Abstract**

Migration is well dominated phenomenon throughout the length and breadth of India depending on various socio-economic factors. The State of Bihar with poor socio-economic scenario is the worst sufferer at the hands of migration and presently, provides workforce to every nook and corner of country. During the period 2001-2011, the socio-economic conditions of people have improved due to remittances earned by the migrants. Further, migration is becoming more and more crucial towards improving socio-economic development of poor areas of Bihar. Bihar has a high rate of out-migration particularly the male out migration rate has increased over the decade and it can be observed in both rural areas and urban areas. The present research paper identifies the trends and patterns of migration over the period 2001-2011. The study is based on secondary data sources of Migration Table (D Series), Census of India, Government of India.

---

### ***Keywords:***

Out-migration;  
Rural migrants;  
Urban migrants;  
Remittances.

---

**\*Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Geography, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.**

**\*\*Professor, Department of Geography, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.**

## 1. Introduction

The phenomenon of migration is the outcome of various social, cultural, economic or political factors. In India, complex patterns of migration facilitate the understanding of dynamic and mobility behavior of society. Likewise, the State of Bihar witnessed the phenomena of outmigration from its rural areas to different parts of country. In other words, Bihar serves the purpose of providing workforce to every nook and corner of the country. Human resource controls the workforce demographics of any region and thus, plays an important role in economic development of that region. This fact makes the study of out-migration from rural areas of Bihar of utmost importance. The deteriorating conditions of peasants, farmers serve as the push factors of outmigration from the rural areas of Bihar. After this such people find easier to respond towards pull factors operating in the neighboring and distant urban centers with high employment potentials (Khan, 1986). People generally migrate where they can achieve better living conditions and livelihood.

Oberai, et. al. 1989 observed the fact that human behavior is governed by leisure and income and to quench the thirst of progressive development, human beings migrate from rural areas to urban areas and vice versa. At this vary moment comes the pull factors of destination in scene and make rural people to migrate for better employment opportunities and better living standards. Prasad, 1986 was of the view that India being agro-economy and characterized by the surplus labour supply and uneven regional development together compel people to migrate from rural parts. Bihar, which has been taken for the present study do not show a high rate of growth of either agriculture or industrial production in comparison to the States which have a higher industrial as well as agricultural production. Per capita income of the State is also not very high.

## 2. Objectives of the Study

The present research study identifies the trends and patterns of migration from Bihar in the light of following objectives:

- To assess the role of 'duration of residence' in determining the migration patterns from Bihar during the period, 2001-2011.
- To identify all 'reasons of migration' from Bihar during the period, 2001-2011.

## 2. Database and Methodology

The present research study is based on secondary data. The details of secondary data can be summed up as under:

- Migration Table D2, D3, Census of India, 2001, Government of India.
- Migration Table D05, Provisional Data, Census of India, 2011, Government of India.

Here, we will carry out the comparative analysis of migrants in the following manner:

- Between total migrants' of 2001 and 2011.
- Between male migrants of 2001 and 2011.
- Between female migrants of 2001 and 2011.

### Tools of Analysis

- The following tool is used for comparative analysis of migrants:

$$\text{Total Migrants (\%)} = (M/P) * 100$$

Where,

M = Migrant population during specified time period.

P = Total Population of Migrants

- To calculate the percentage of rural migrants, we will use the following formula:

$$\text{Rural Migrants (\%)} = (RM/P) * 100$$

Where,

RM = Rural Migrant population during specified time period.

P = Total Population of Rural Migrants

- To calculate the percentage of Urban migrants, we will use the following formula:

$$\text{Urban Migrants (\%)} = (UM/P) * 100$$

Where,

UM = Urban Migrant population during specified time period.

P = Total Population of Urban Migrants

### 3. Result and Discussion

#### 3.1 Trends and Patterns of Out-migration from Rural Bihar

Bihar has a very high rate of out migration from its rural areas constituting about 88 percent of the total outmigration from the State. The tendency of migration is very high in rural folks in comparison to their urban counter parts.

##### 3.1.1 Population Composition of Out-migrants

A migrant is a person who has changed his usual place other than the place of enumeration, the movement of the person will be called as migration. Thus, according to Census of India, 1991, a person who had migrated elsewhere for all practical purposes and happened to be at the place of birth during the period of enumeration, will be treated as a non-migrant at the Census. It has also been observed that migrants from rural areas retain their attachment to their native place and maintain links with their families and villages through regular visits and sending remittances. Now, the population of out-migrants is composed of male out-migrants and female out-migrants originating from both rural areas and urban areas and moving towards every nook and corner of country.

Table 1. and Table 2. show the data related to male out-migrants and female out-migrants from the State of Bihar. During the year 2001, rural areas of Bihar had 45.43% of male out-migrants and 32.52% of female out-migrants while urban areas of Bihar recorded comparatively large number of male out-migrants (9.40%) than female out-migrants (7.25%). The scenario changed drastically during the year 2011 with decrease of male out-migrants and increase of female out-migrants both in rural areas and urban areas. During the year 2011, rural areas of Bihar had 8.00% of male out-migrants and 69.87% of female out-migrants while urban areas of Bihar followed the similar trend as that of rural areas and recorded 4.45% of male out-migrants and 8.60% of female out-migrants. The fact which can be observed over here is that male out-migrants were more in urban areas as compared to rural areas of Bihar during 2001 and 2011. Further, it can be observed that male out-migrants decreased in both urban areas from 9.40% (2001) to 4.45% (2011) and rural areas from 45.43% (2001) to 8.00% (2011) of Bihar during the period 2001-2011. While, the number of female out-migrants increased in both urban areas from

32.52% (2001) to 69.87% (2011) and urban areas from 7.25% (2001) to 8.60% (2011) of Bihar during the period 2001-2011.

**Table 1. Population Composition of Out-Migrants, Bihar, 2001**

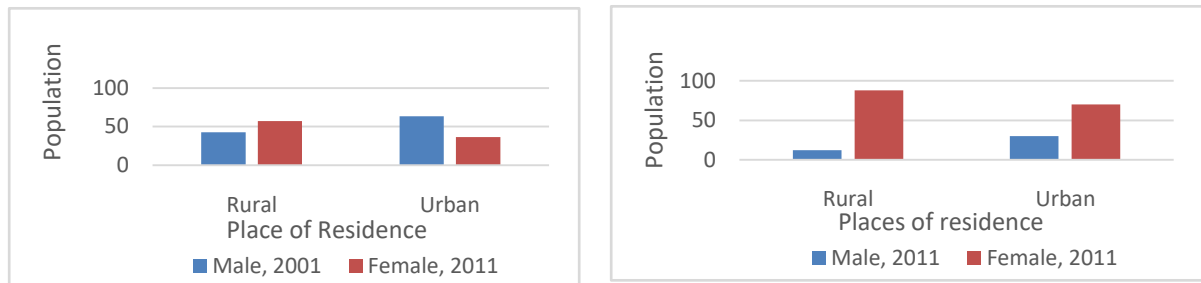
S. No.	Migrants					
	Male		Female		Person	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Total	%age
<b>Rural</b>	2389842	45.43%	1711081	32.52%	4100923	77.95%
<b>Urban</b>	494688	9.40%	380874	7.25%	875562	16.65%
<b>Not stated</b>	164907	3.15%	119267	2.25%	284174	5.40%
<b>Total</b>	5260659	57.98%	2211222	42.02%	5260659	100%

Source: Migration Table-D2, Census of India, 2001, Government of India.

**Table 2. Population Composition of Out-Migrants, Bihar, 2011**

S. No.	Migrants					
	Male		Female		Person	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Total	%age
<b>Rural</b>	2335413	8.00%	20382830	69.87%	22718243	77.87%
<b>Urban</b>	1300510	4.45%	2503806	8.60%	3804316	13.05%
<b>Not stated</b>	805946	2.76%	1845155	6.32%	2651101	9.08%
<b>Total</b>	4441869	15.21%	24731791	84.79%	29173660	100%

Source: Migration Table-D05, Provisional Data, Census of India, 2011, Government of India.



**Figure 1. Population Composition of Out-migrants, Bihar, 2001-2011**

### 3.1.2 Migrants based on 'Duration of Residence'

In the year 1958, United Nation described migration as a form of spatial mobility of population between one geographical unit and another involving a permanent change of residence. Likewise, Census of India takes place of birth or residence as a criterion to determine migration and therefore, if a person was born at a place other than the place of enumeration, then he is treated as a migrant. Moreover, Census of India based on 'duration of residence' classifies migrants residing for i) less than one year, ii) for 1-4 years, iii) for 5-9 years, iv) for 10 years and above.

#### 3.1.2.1 Total Migrants based on 'Duration of Residence'

The careful observation of Table 3. and Table 4. show that total migrants have decreased in the categories of 'less than one year', '1-4 years' and '5-9 years' while an increase was observed in the category of '10 years and above' during the period 2001 and 2011. During the period 2001-2011, the migrants residing for less than one year decreased from 4.35% (2001) to 2.42% (2011), for 1-4 years decreased from 20.92% (2001) to 12.55% (2011), for 5-9 years decreased from 17.35% (2001) to 14.30 (2011) while the category of migrants residing for 10 years and above increased from 49.91% (2001) to 70.51% (2011). The migrants under category of 10 years and above' includes males and females residing permanently after marriage.

After discussing the scenario of total migrants' population, we will discuss the trends and patterns of male migrants and the female migrants over the period 2001 – 2011. Table 3 and Table 4. show that the population of male migrants have increased marginally in the category of 'less than one year' from 5.01% (2001) to 5.41% (2011) and considerable increase in the

category of '10 years and above' from 46.51% (2001) to 65.85% (2011). Further, it can be observed that population of male migrants decreased in the categories of '1-4 years' from 23.20% (2001) to 13.35% (2011) and '5-9 years' from 18.02% (2001) to 14.67% (2011).

The population of female migrants show a bit different trend as compared to the population of male migrants over the period 2001 – 2011. Table 3 and Table 4. show that population of female migrants have decreased in the categories of 'less than one year' from 3.48% (2001) to 1.88% (2011), 1-4 years from 17.80% (2001) to 12.38% (2011), 5-9 years from 16.42% (2001) to 14.23% (2011). Further, the population of female migrants have shown increasing trend in the category of '10 years and above' from 54.60% (2001) to 71.35% (2011).

**Table3. Migrants based on 'Duration of Residence', Bihar, 2001**

Source: Migration Table-D2, Census of India, 2001, Government of India

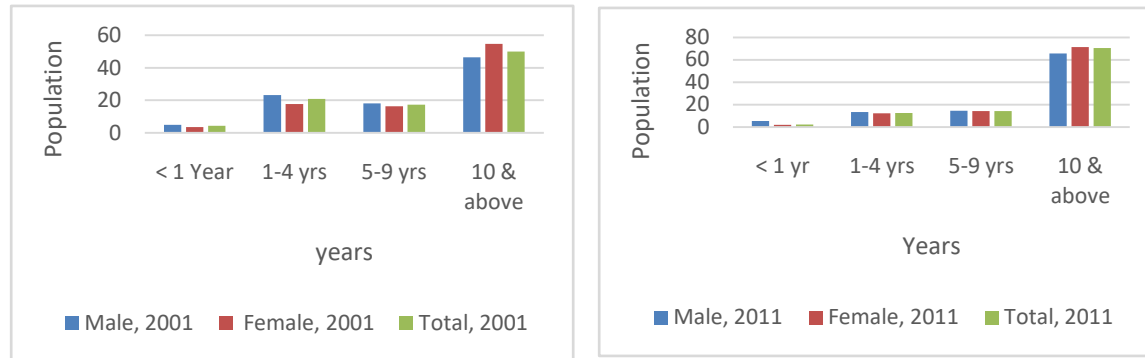
**Table 4 Migrants based on 'Duration of Residence', Bihar, 2011**

Duration of Residence (Years)	Migrants					
	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
Less than 1	228453	4.35%	151440	5.01%	77013	3.48%
1-4	1100301	20.92%	707616	23.20%	392685	17.80%
5-9	912659	17.35%	549620	18.02%	363039	16.42%
10 and above	2625993	49.91%	1418551	46.51%	1207442	54.60%
Not stated	393253	7.48%	222,210	7.29%	171,043	7.74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5260659</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3049437</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>2211222</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Duration of Residence (Years)	Migrants					
	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
Less than 1	707153	2.42%	240387	5.41%	466766	1.88%
1-4	3655838	12.55%	592997	13.35%	3062841	12.38%
5-9	4173301	14.30%	651799	14.67%	3521502	14.23%
10 & above	20572213	70.51%	2925050	65.85%	17647163	71.35%
Unspecified	65155	0.22%	31636	0.72%	33519	0.16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29173660</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>4441869</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>24731791</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Migration Table-D05, Provisional Data, Census of India, 2011, Government of India.

**Figure 2. Migrants Based on ‘Duration of Residence’, Bihar, 2001-2011**

### 3.1.2.2 Rural Migrants based on ‘Duration of Residence’

The careful observation of Table 5 and Table 6 show that total rural migrants have decreased in the categories of ‘less than one year’, ‘1-4 years’ and ‘5-9 years’ while an increase was observed in the category of ‘10 years and above’ during the period 2001 and 2011. During the period 2001-2011, the rural migrants residing for less than one year decreased from 8.66% (2001) to 1.90% (2011), for 1-4 years decreased from 21.57% (2001) to 12.07% (2011), for 5-9 years decreased from 14.73% (2001) to 14.13 (2011) while the category of migrants residing for 10 years and above increased from 46.85% (2001) to 71.89% (2011). The migrants under category of 10 years and above’ includes males and females residing permanently after marriage.

After discussing the scenario of total migrants’ population, we will discuss the trends and patterns of male rural migrants and the female rural migrants over the period 2001 – 2011. Table 5 and Table 6 show that the population of male rural migrants have decreased considerably in the categories of ‘less than one year’ from 13.56% (2001) to 4.01% (2011), ‘1-4 years’ from 29.38% (2001) to 12.30% (2011) and ‘5-9 years’ from 14.99% (2001) to 14.62% (2011) while an increase is observed in the population of male rural migrants in the category of ‘10 years and above’ from 31.62% (2001) to 68.65% (2011).

The population of female migrants also show a similar trend as that of the population of male rural migrants over the period 2001 – 2011. Table 5 and Table 6 show that population of female migrants have decreased in the categories of ‘less than one year’ from 5.00% (2001) to 1.60%



(2011), 1-4 years from 15.73% (2001) to 12.02% (2011), 5-9 years from 14.54% (2001) to 14.03% (2011). Further, the population of female migrants have shown increasing trend in the category of '10 years and above' from 58.22% (2001) to 72.23% (2011).

**Table 5. Rural Migrants based on 'Duration of Residence', Bihar, 2001**

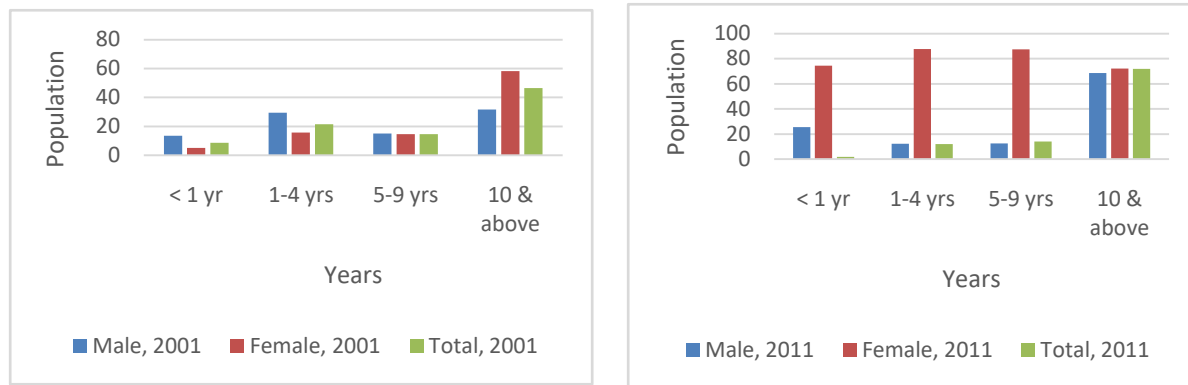
Duration of Residence (Years)	Rural Migrants					
	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
Less than 1	122456	8.66%	82002	13.56%	40454	5.00%
1-4	305101	21.57%	177735	29.38%	127366	15.73%
5-9	208432	14.73%	90705	14.99%	117727	14.54%
10 and above	662807	46.85%	191271	31.62%	471536	58.22%
Not stated	115,968	8.20%	63,226	10.45%	52,742	6.51%
<b>Total</b>	1414675	100	604939	100%	809825	100

Source: Migration Table-D2, Census of India, 2001, Government of India.

**Table 6. Rural Migrants based on 'Duration of Residence', Bihar, 2011**

Duration of Residence (Years)	Rural Migrants					
	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
Less than 1	456282	1.90%	115994	4.01%	340288	1.60%
1-4	2898301	12.07%	355277	12.30%	2543024	12.02%
5-9	3390344	14.13%	422228	14.62%	2968116	14.03%
10 & above	17252105	71.89%	1981933	68.65%	15270172	72.23%
Not stated	30398	0.01%	11328	0.42%	19070	0.12%
<b>Total</b>	24027430	100.00%	2886760	100.00%	21140670	100.00%

Source: Migration Table-D05, Provisional Data, Census of India, 2011, Government of India.



**Figure 3. Rural Migrants Based on 'Duration of Residence', Bihar, 2001-2011**

### 3.1.2.3 Urban Migrants based on 'Duration of Residence'

The careful observation of Table 7 and Table 8 show that total urban migrants have increased in the categories of 'less than one year' from 2.76% (2001) to 4.44% (2011) and '10 years and above' from 51.05% (2001) to 65.20% (2011) while the population of urban migrants decreased in the category of '1-4 years' from 20.68% (2001) to 14.50% (2011) and '5-9 years' from 18.31% (2001) to 15.84% (2011).

After discussing the scenario of total migrants' population, we will discuss the trends and patterns of male urban migrants and the female urban migrants over the period 2001–2011. Table 7 and Table 8 show that the population of male urban migrants have increased considerably in the categories of 'less than one year' from 2.84% (2001) to 8.08% (2011), and '10 years and above' from 50.2% (2001) to 61.02% (2011) while the population of male urban migrants decreased in the category of '1-4 years' from 21.68% (2001) to 15.08% (2011) and '5-9 years' from 18.77% (2001) to 15.42% (2011).

The population of female migrants also show a similar trend as that of the population of male urban migrants over the period 2001–2011. Table 7 and Table 8 show that population of female migrants have increased in the categories of 'less than one year' from 2.61% (2001) to 2.86% (2011) and '10 years and above' from 52.52% (2001) to 66.78% (2011) while the population of female migrants have shown increasing trend in the category of 1-4 years from 18.93% (2001) to 14.21% (2011) and 5-9 years from 17.50% (2001) to 15.96% (2011).

**Table 7. Urban Migrants based on 'Duration of Residence', Bihar, 2001**

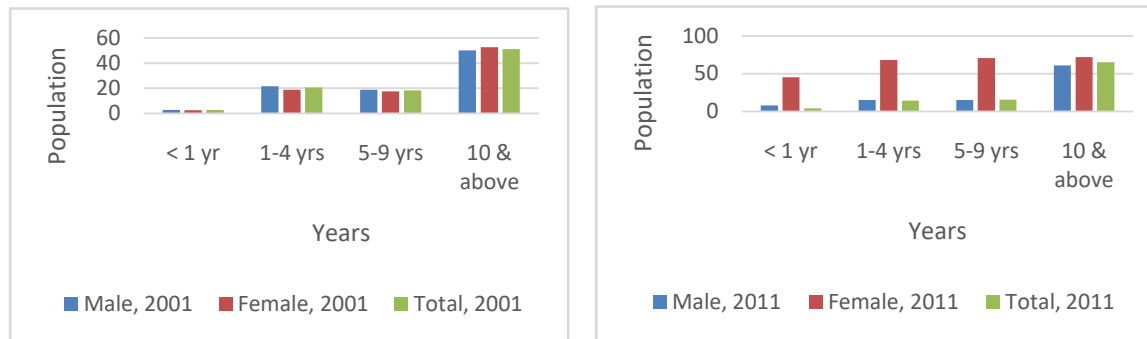
Duration of Residence (Years)	Urban Migrants					
	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Less than 1	105997	2.76%	69438	2.84%	36559	2.61%
1-4	795200	20.68%	529881	21.68%	265319	18.93%
5-9	704227	18.31%	458915	18.77%	245312	17.50%
10 and above	1963186	51.05	1227280	50.2	735906	52.52
Not stated	277,285	7.21	158,984	6.50	118,301	8.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>3845895</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>2444498</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1401397</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Migration Table-D2, Census of India, 2001, Government of India

**Table 8. Urban Migrants based on 'Duration of Residence', 2011**

Duration of Residence (Years)	Urban Migrants					
	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
Less than 1	110532	4.44%	60569	8.08%	49963	2.86%
1-4	361171	14.50%	113028	15.08%	248143	14.21%
5-9	394363	15.84%	115564	15.42%	278799	15.96%
10 & above	1623137	65.20%	457174	61.02%	1165963	66.78%
Not Stated	5926	0.02%	2828	0.4%	3098	0.19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2495129</b>		<b>749163</b>		<b>1745966</b>	

Source: Migration Table-D05, Provisional Data, Census of India, 2011, Government of India.

**Figure 4. Urban Migrants Based on ‘Duration of Residence’, Bihar, 2001-2011**

### 3.1.3 Migrants based on ‘Reasons of Migration’

The Census of India have collected data on six primary reasons of migration viz. work and employment, education, marriage, moved after birth, moved with the household and others. In most cases persons move out of their usual residence because of certain reasons. Thorough study of Census data reveals that marriage remained a major reason of migration in comparison to other reasons of migration during the period 2001-2011. This category of reason was followed by the ‘moved after birth’ and ‘moved with household’. Further, ‘work/employment’, ‘business’, ‘education’ collectively emerged as the reasons of less importance. In comparison to all these reasons, category of ‘others’ emerged as major reason for migration from rural Bihar during the period 2001-2011.

#### 3.1.3.1 Total Migrants based on ‘Reasons of Migration’

Table 9 and Table 10 show that the population of total migrants based on ‘reason of migration’ is revealing a mix picture. During the period 2001-2011, the population of total migrants increased in the categories of ‘work/employment’ from 2.31% (2001) to 3.30% (2011), ‘business’ from 0.21% (2001) to 0.38% (2011), ‘education’ from 0.42% (2001) to 0.81% (2011), ‘moved after birth’ from 0.37% (2001) to 2.41% (2011), ‘moved with household’ from 4.60% (2001) to 5.53% (2011) while the population of total migrants decreased in the category of ‘marriage’ from 78.19% (2001) to 75.75% (2011) and ‘other’ from 13.90% (2001) to 11.82% (2011).

### 3.1.3.2 Male Migrants based on 'Reasons of Migration'

Table 9 and Table 10 show that the population of male migrants based on 'reason of migration' is revealing a mix picture. During the period 2001-2011, the population of male migrants increased in the categories of 'business' from 1.02% (2001) to 1.29% (2011), 'education' from 3.07% (2001) to 3.21% (2011), 'marriage' from 5.95% (2001) to 10.44% (2011) 'moved after birth' from 1.98% (2001) to 9.64% (2011), 'moved with household' from 15.13% (2001) to 17.84% (2011) while the population of male migrants decreased in the category of 'work/employment' from 17.00% (2001) to 16.69% (2011) and 'other' from 55.87% (2001) to 40.89% (2011).

### 3.1.3.3 Female Migrants based on 'Reasons of Migration'

Table 9 and Table 10 show that the population of female migrants based on 'reason of migration' is revealing a mix picture. During the period 2001-2011, the population of female migrants increased in the categories of 'work/employment' from 0.50% (2001) to 0.89% (2011), 'business' from 0.11% (2001) to 0.22% (2011), 'education' from 0.09% (2001) to 0.38% (2011), 'marriage' from 87.11% (2001) to 87.48% (2011) 'moved after birth' from 0.17% (2001) to 1.11% (2011), 'moved with household' from 3.31% (2001) to 3.33% (2011) while the population of female migrants decreased in the category of 'other' from 8.72% (2001) to 6.59% (2011).

**Table 9. Reasons of Migration, 2001**

Reasons of Migration	Migrants					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
<b>Work/Employment</b>	473161	2.31%	382355	17.00%	90806	0.50%
<b>Business</b>	42119	0.21%	22935	1.02%	19184	0.11%
<b>Education</b>	85672	0.42%	68975	3.07%	16697	0.09%
<b>Marriage</b>	16015036	78.19%	133868	5.95%	15881168	87.11%
<b>Moved after Birth</b>	75569	0.37%	44100	1.96%	31469	0.17%

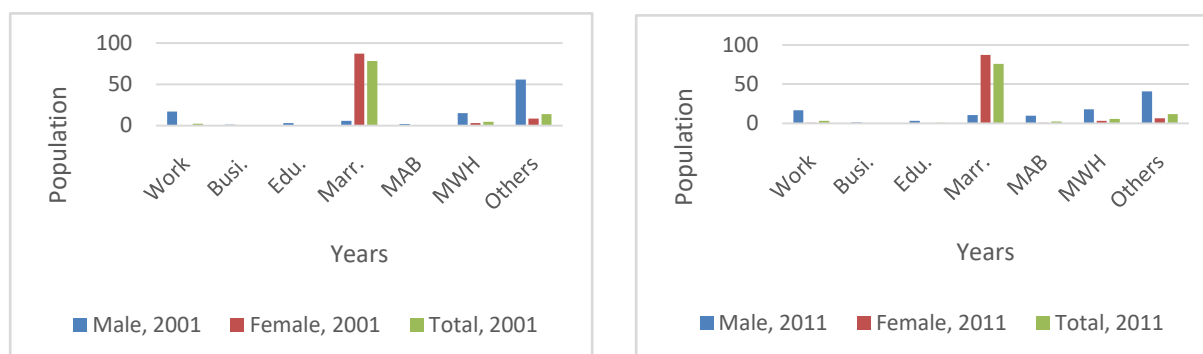
<b>Moved with Household</b>	942910	4.60%	340234	15.13%	602676	3.31%
<b>Others</b>	2846509	13.90%	1256668	55.87%	1589841	8.72%
<b>Total</b>	20480976	100%	2249135	100%	18231841	100%

Source: Migration Table-D3, Census of India, 2001, Government of India

**Table 10. Reasons of Migration, Bihar, 2011**

Reasons of Migration	Migrants					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
<b>Work/Employment</b>	962483	3.30	741171	16.69	221312	0.89
<b>Business</b>	111896	0.38	57487	1.29	54409	0.22
<b>Education</b>	236024	0.81	142396	3.21	93628	0.38
<b>Marriage</b>	22100133	75.75	463734	10.44	21636399	87.48
<b>Moved after Birth</b>	703092	2.41	428161	9.64	274931	1.11
<b>Moved with Household</b>	1612642	5.53	792544	17.84	820098	3.33
<b>Others</b>	3447390	11.82	1816376	40.89	1631014	6.59
<b>Total</b>	29173660	100	4441869	100	24731791	100

Source: Migration Table-D05, Provisional Data, Census of India, 2011, Government of India.



**Figure 5. Reasons of Migration from Bihar, 2001-2011**

### 3.1.4 Rural Migrants based on 'Reasons of Migration'

Table 11 and Table 12 show that the population of total migrants based on 'reason of migration' is revealing a mix picture. During the period 2001-2011, the population of total rural migrants increased in the categories of 'work/employment' from 2.04% (2001) to 2.53% (2011), 'business' from 0.18% (2001) to 0.28% (2011), 'education' from 0.37% (2001) to 0.64% (2011), 'moved after birth' from 0.28% (2001) to 1.33% (2011), and 'other' from 17.02% (2001) to 9.39% (2011). while the population of total rural migrants decreased in the category of 'marriage' from 86.00% (2001) to 81.76% (2011), 'moved with household' from 4.12% (2001) to 4.08% (2011).

Table 11 and Table 12 show that the population of rural male migrants based on 'reason of migration' is revealing a mix picture. During the period 2001-2011, the population of rural male migrants decreased in the categories of 'work/employment' from 25.64% (2001) to 16.12% (2011), 'business' from 1.44% (2001) to 1.06% (2011), 'education' from 4.81% (2001) to 3.19% (2011), 'moved with household' from 22.36% (2001) to 16.53% (2011) while the population of male migrants increased in the category of 'marriage' from 11.04% (2001) to 13.22% (2011) 'moved after birth' from 2.55% (2001) to 6.69% (2011), and 'other' from 32.15% (2001) to 43.19% (2011).

Table 11 and Table 12 show that the population of rural female migrants based on 'reason of migration' is revealing a mix picture. During the period 2001-2011, the population of rural female migrants increased in the categories of 'business' from 0.10% (2001) to 0.18% (2011), 'education' from 0.07% (2001) to 0.29% (2011), 'marriage' from 91.10% (2001) to 91.12% (2011) 'moved after birth' from 0.12% (2001) to 0.59% (2011), while the population of female migrants decreased in the category of 'work/employment' from 0.43% (2001) to 0.67% (2011), 'moved with household' from 2.88% (2001) to 2.37% (2011) 'other' from 5.31% (2001) to 4.77% (2011).

**Table 11.Reasons of Migration from Rural Areas, Bihar, 2001**

Reasons of Migration	Rural Migrants					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
<b>Work/Employment</b>	355064	2.04%	284994	25.64%	70070	0.43%
<b>Business</b>	31817	0.18%	16038	1.44%	15779	0.10%
<b>Education</b>	65119	0.37%	53444	4.81%	11675	0.07%
<b>Marriage</b>	15001517	86.00%	122726	11.04%	14878791	91.10%
<b>Moved after Birth</b>	48642	0.28%	28377	2.55%	20265	0.12%
<b>Moved with Household</b>	718112	4.12%	248462	22.36%	469650	2.88%
<b>Others</b>	1224061	7.02%	357295	32.15%	866766	5.31%
<b>Total</b>	17444332	100%	1111336	100%	16332996	100%

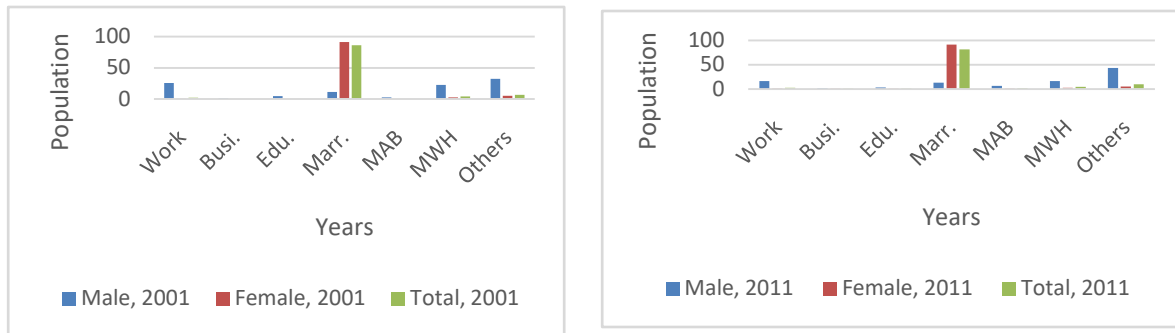
Source:Migration Table-D3, Census of India, 2001, Government of India.

**Table 12.Reasons of Migration from Rural Areas, Bihar, 2011**

Reasons of Migration	Rural Migrants					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
<b>Work/Employment</b>	607755	2.53%	465469	16.12%	142286	0.67%
<b>Business</b>	67700	0.28%	30701	1.06%	36999	0.18%
<b>Education</b>	154104	0.64%	91992	3.19%	62112	0.29%
<b>Marriage</b>	19644592	81.76%	381561	13.22%	19263031	91.12%
<b>Moved after Birth</b>	318900	1.33%	193157	6.69%	125743	0.59%
<b>Moved with Household</b>	979132	4.08%	477060	16.53%	502072	2.37%
<b>Others</b>	2255247	9.39%	1246820	43.19%	1008427	4.77%
<b>Total</b>	24027430	100	2886760	100	21140670	100

Source:Migration Table-D05, Provisional Data, Census of India, 2011, Government of India.



**Figure 6 Reasons of Migration from Rural Areas, 2001-2011**

### 3.1.5 Urban Migrants based on 'Reasons of Migration'

Table 13 and Table 14 show that the population of total migrants based on 'reason of migration' is revealing a mix picture. During the period 2001-2011, the population of total urban migrants increased in the categories of 'business' from 0.77% (2001) to 1.03% (2011), 'education' from 1.66% (2001) to 2.08% (2011), 'marriage' from 53.27% (2001) to 52.33% (2011), while the population of total urban migrants decreased in the category of 'work/employment' from 9.34% (2001) to 7.59% (2011), 'moved after birth' from 2.17% (2001) to 8.09% (2011), 'moved with household' from 16.95% (2001) to 15.77% (2011) and 'other' from 15.84% (2001) to 13.10% (2011).

Table 13 and Table 14 show that the population of urban male migrants based on 'reason of migration' is revealing a mix picture. During the period 2001-2011, the population of urban male migrants increased in the categories of 'business' from 2.11% (2001) to 2.27% (2011), 'marriage' from 2.24% (2001) to 4.34% (2011), 'moved after birth' from 4.53% (2001) to 16.41% (2011), while the population of male migrants increased in the category of 'work/employment' from 29.84% (2001) to 21.81% (2011), 'education' from 4.51% (2001) to 4.31% (2011), 'moved with household' from 25.86% (2001) to 25.44% (2011) and 'other' from 30.90% (2001) to 25.42% (2011).

Table 13 and Table 14 show that the population of urban female migrants based on 'reason of migration' is revealing a mix picture. During the period 2001-2011, the population of rural female migrants increased in the categories of 'work/employment' from 1.34% (2001) to 1.49% (2011), 'business' from 0.24% (2001) to 0.49% (2011), 'education' from 0.55% (2001) to 1.12%

(2011), 'moved after birth' from 1.24% (2001) to 4.52% (2011), while the population of urban female migrants decreased in the category of 'marriage' from 73.18% (2001) to 72.93% (2011) 'moved with household' from 13.48% (2001) to 11.62% (2011) 'other' from 9.96% (2001) to 7.82% (2011).

**Table 13. Reasons of Migration from Urban Areas, 2001**

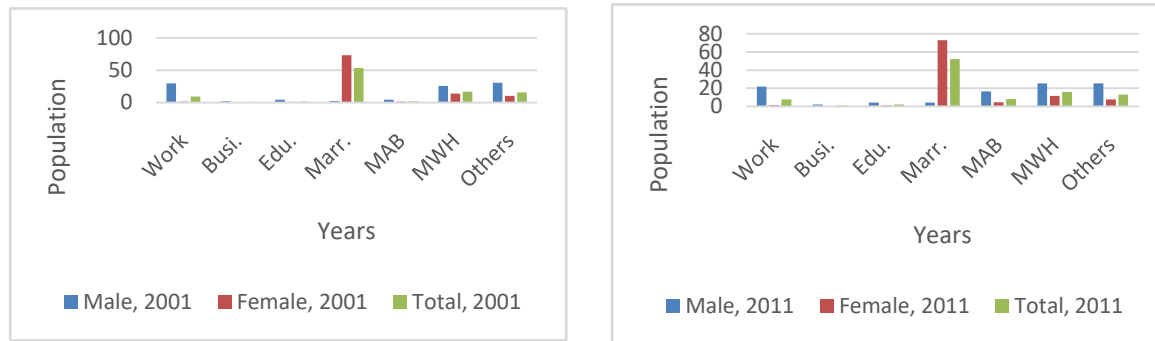
Reasons of Migration	Urban Migrants					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
<b>Work/Employment</b>	95637	9.34	85737	29.84	9900	1.34
<b>Business</b>	7859	0.77	6069	2.11	1790	0.24
<b>Education</b>	17009	1.66	12964	4.51	4045	0.55
<b>Marriage</b>	545311	53.27	6434	2.24	538877	73.18
<b>Moved after Birth</b>	22182	2.17	13020	4.53	9162	1.24
<b>Moved with Household</b>	173548	16.95	74316	25.86	99232	13.48
<b>Others</b>	162158	15.84	88791	30.90	73367	9.96
<b>Total</b>	1023704	100	287331	100	736373	100

Source: Migration Table-D3, Census of India, 2001, Government of India.

**Table 14 Reasons of Migration from Urban Areas, 2011**

Reasons of Migration	Urban Migrants					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
<b>Work/Employment</b>	189364	7.59	163362	21.81	26002	1.49
<b>Business</b>	25626	1.03	16997	2.27	8629	0.49
<b>Education</b>	51946	2.08	32322	4.31	19624	1.12
<b>Marriage</b>	1305791	52.33	32510	4.34	1273281	72.93
<b>Moved after Birth</b>	201958	8.09	122971	16.41	78987	4.52
<b>Moved with Household</b>	393534	15.77	190574	25.44	202960	11.62
<b>Others</b>	326910	13.10	190427	25.42	136483	7.82
<b>Total</b>	2495129	100	749163	100	1745966	100

Source: Migration Table-D05, Provisional Data, Census of India, 2011, Government of India.



**Figure 7. Reasons of Migration from Urban Areas, Bihar, 2001-2011**

#### 4. Key Findings

- During the year 2001, rural areas of Bihar had 45.43% of male out-migrants and 32.52% of female out-migrants while urban areas of Bihar recorded comparatively large number of male out-migrants (9.40%) than female out-migrants (7.25%). During the year 2011, rural areas of Bihar had 8.00% of male out-migrants and 69.87% of female out-migrants while urban areas of Bihar followed the similar trend as that of rural areas and recorded 4.45% of male out-migrants and 8.60% of female out-migrants.
- During the period 2001-2011, the migrants residing for less than one year decreased from 4.35% (2001) to 2.42% (2011), for 1-4 years decreased from 20.92% (2001) to 12.55% (2011), for 5-9 years decreased from 17.35% (2001) to 14.30 (2011) while the category of migrants residing for 10 years and above increased from 49.91% (2001) to 70.51% (2011). The migrants under category of 10 years and above' includes males and females residing permanently after marriage.
- During the period 2001-2011, the rural migrants residing for less than one year decreased from 8.66% (2001) to 1.90% (2011), for 1-4 years decreased from 21.57% (2001) to 12.07% (2011), for 5-9 years decreased from 14.73% (2001) to 14.13 (2011) while the category of migrants residing for 10 years and above increased from 46.85% (2001) to 71.89% (2011). The migrants under category of 10 years and above' includes males and females residing permanently after marriage.
- During the period 2001-2011, the population of male urban migrants have increased considerably in the categories of 'less than one year' from 2.84% (2001) to 8.08% (2011), and '10 years and above' from 50.20% (2001) to 61.02% (2011) while the population of male urban

migrants decreased in the category of '1-4 years' from 21.68% (2001) to 15.08% (2011) and '5-9 years' from 18.77% (2001) to 15.42% (2011).

- During the period 2001-2011, the population of total migrants increased in the categories of 'work/employment' from 2.31% (2001) to 3.30% (2011), 'business' from 0.21% (2001) to 0.38% (2011), 'education' from 0.42% (2001) to 0.81% (2011), 'moved after birth' from 0.37% (2001) to 2.41% (2011), 'moved with household' from 4.60% (2001) to 5.53% (2011) while the population of total migrants decreased in the category of 'marriage' from 78.19% (2001) to 75.75% (2011) and 'other' from 13.90% (2001) to 11.82% (2011).
- During the period 2001-2011, the population of rural male migrants decreased in the categories of 'work/employment' from 25.64% (2001) to 16.12% (2011), 'business' from 1.44% (2001) to 1.06% (2011), 'education' from 4.81% (2001) to 3.19% (2011), 'moved with household' from 22.36% (2001) to 16.53% (2011) while the population of male migrants increased in the category of 'marriage' from 11.04% (2001) to 13.22% (2011) 'moved after birth' from 2.55% (2001) to 6.69% (2011), and 'other' from 32.15% (2001) to 43.19% (2011).
- During the period 2001-2011, the population of urban male migrants increased in the categories of 'business' from 2.11% (2001) to 2.27% (2011), 'marriage' from 2.24% (2001) to 4.34% (2011), 'moved after birth' from 4.53% (2001) to 16.41% (2011), while the population of male migrants increased in the category of 'work/employment' from 29.84% (2001) to 21.81% (2011), 'education' from 4.51% (2001) to 4.31% (2011), 'moved with household' from 25.86% (2001) to 25.44% (2011) and 'other' from 30.90% (2001) to 25.42% (2011).

## 5. Conclusion

Migrating patterns of Bihar show that rural migrants migrate towards eastern part specifically, West Bengal. With economic liberalization and globalization, migration pattern shifted to north, western and north western part of the country specifically Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Prevailing unemployment at the origin point acts as a push factors making people to migrate from rural parts of Bihar. The better infrastructure, modern modes of communication, growing means of transportation, improvement in law and order etc. acts as catalyst to the process of migration. Recent data shows that one fifth of the households are receiving remittances which resulted in to the half to one fifth of increase in their average expenditure. One of the positive aspects of migration is improvement in quality of

life household irrespective of social hierarchy and traditional mindset. Migration from Bihar provided respite to masses in the time of social disorder, decreasing law and order, falling employment opportunities. To sum up it can be stated that the better government policies and conducive environment can prove migration as boon for economic growth and improvement in quality of life in the state like Bihar where human resource is engine of growth.

## References

- “National Workshop on Internal Migration and Human Development in India Workshop Compendium,” Vol. II: Workshop Papers (October 2012), New Delhi, Published by UNESCO House, India.
- Browing, H. L. and Frindt, W. 1969. “Selectivity of Migrants to Metropolis in Developing Country: A Mexican Case Study”, *Demography*, 6: pp. 347-357.
- Daspende, L.K. (1998), “Migration in Bihar”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 33 No. 14, p. 764 (Apr. 4–10).
- Deshingkar, P., S. Kumar, H. Kumar Choubey, and D. Kumar (2006) “The Role of Migration and Remittances in Promoting Livelihoods in Bihar”, Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP) India.
- Gosal, G.S. (1961) ‘Internal Migration in India-A Regional Analysis’, *Indian Geographical Journal*, Vol. 36, No.3, July-Sept.
- Haas, De H., (2008), “Migration and Development: A Theoretical Perspective” IMI Working Paper 9, University of Oxford.
- Kumar, Nandan and Bhagat, R. B. (2012) “Outmigration from Bihar: Causes and Consequences.” *Journal of social and economic studies*, January 2012
- Lee, S. E. 1966. *A Theory of Migration*, *Demography*, 3 (1): pp. 47-57.
- Migration in India (2007–2008,) “Report No. 470. NSSO 64th Round, Government of India: Ministry of Programme Implementation.”
- Oberai, A.S., Pradhan, H Prasad and Sardana, M.G. (1989) “Determinants and Consequence of Internal Migration in India” (studies in Bihar, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh)

- Pandey, Divya (1998) “Migrant Labour, Employment and Gender Dimension”, The Indian Journal of Social Work, vol. 59, no. 3.
- Singh, L. R. 2005. “Fundamentals of Human Geography” Allahabad, Sharda Pustak Bhavan.
- Srivastava, Ravi, and Sasikumar, S.K. (2003) “An overview of migration in India, its impacts and key issues”.
- [www.censusindia.nic.in](http://www.censusindia.nic.in)
- [www.unicef.org/india](http://www.unicef.org/india)